19990106.ba v02_n369.bam.990106

>From ???@??? Wed Jan 06 14:06:48 1999
Date: Wed, 6 Jan 1999 05:53:21 CST
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 2369
Message-Id: <19990106114318.C5C10980A@devel43.theporch.com>

BOATANCHORS Digest 2369

Topics covered in this issue include:

1) Re: Tubes needed
   by "george" <silvasy@silcom.com>
2) British HF/DF
   by "Gretchen" <rbrunner@gis.net>
3) Re: Boonton 260A
   by Jim Hill <jshillw6ivw@earthlink.net>
4) Re: Tube ID
   by Jim Roik <jnroik@escape.ca>
5) Re: Steam Whistles: CAUTION!!
   by gwoods@albany.net (Gary Woods)
6) Re: microphone connectors
   by Scott Robinson <spr@earthlink.net>
7) Leg info for CH 121&128
   by Paul Thekan <Paul.Thekan@eimac.cpii.com>
8) Re: microphone connectors
   by Charles Ring <charlesr@infonline.net>
9) anyone going to Dayton from Colorado ??
   by Pete McCollum 05-Jan-1999 1944 -0600 <mccollum@ssdevo.ENET.dec.com>
10) Re: Boonton 260A Q-Meter questions
   by Henry van Cleef <vancleef@netcom.com>
11) Microphone connectors
   by Jack Antonio <dia@dia.reno.nv.us>
12) SP-600 dial skirt problem
   by "The Harrahs" <harrah@ia.net>
13) Heath AR-3 questions
   by n6nae@ix.netcom.com (Richard Humphrey)
14) Re: Lightning D/F set?
   by "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
15) RE: BC-470-D INFO
   by "ROBERT W. DOWNS" <RWDowns_WA5CAB@compuserve.com>
16) Re: Lightning D/F set?
   by W0EOM@aol.com
17) DM-64 out there?
   by polepeeg@aa4rm.ba-watch.org (Marty's Refl. Drop)
18) Re: SP-600 dial skirt problem

by Al Klase <skywaves@bw.webex.net>
19) Re: Heath AR-3 questions
by "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
20) Re: SP-600 dial skirt problem
by "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
21) Re: Heath AR-3 questions......correction
by "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
22) Re: Lightning D/F set?
by Jack Harper <jharper@bsi2000.com>

Message-ID: <000201be38fc$0009aa20$9ad247cf@oemcomputer>
From: "george" <silvasy@silcom.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Tubes needed
Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1999 14:36:18 -0800
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Am in the process restoring the modulator deck of a Collins 30K-1 and need the following tubes:
75TH's
6B4G
Any help?

Thanks
George Silva WA6HCX>

Message-Id: <199901052339.SAA07064@home.gis.net>
From: "Gretchen" <rbrunner@gis.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: British HF/DF
Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1999 18:33:35 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

"the British HF/DF was a derivative of equipment used to locate lightning flashes."

I think this refers to the British "Huff-Duff," developed during the Weltkreig. It uses two receive channels from two antennas with the outputs fed to a crt. A momentary dit will then produce a direction vector on the scope. This was very important (along with microwave radar) in neutralizing the submarine threat. Huff-Duff could very well have been developed from lightning research.

Richard Brunner, AA1P, rbrunner@gis.net

Message-Id: <3.0.5.32.19990105160153.0199e4d0@earthlink.net>
Date: Tue, 05 Jan 1999 16:01:53 -0800
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Jim Hill <jshillw6ivw@earthlink.net>
Subject: Re: Boonton 260A
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Heinz:
You can run the 260A without the magnetic regulator. I know, because my regulator failed.

As far as 50 vs 60 Hz is concerned, I'm less certain. I think I would first turn it on with a light bulb in series with line power. Pick a bulb with a wattage above the power consumption of the 260A. If the bulb is bright, you have a problem. If not, let it run a while without the series bulb checking to verify the temperature of the power transformer isn't too high (you can still touch it without pain). If that's ok, check filament voltage.

The important thing to watch out for is excessive current through the thermocouple. The output of the thermocouple is connected to the multiply by (lower) meter. Current is controlled by the control that has the on-off switch. When you first turn it on, don't turn the control much further until it has warmed up for a minute or so. Then, slowly turn up the control, until the pointer starts to move up scale. If it doesn't move when the knob is turned about 90 degrees, turn it off and let me know. I'll check my Q-meter. If it does, you can get a feel for meter indication vs control setting. It will differ when the frequency is changed. The purpose for this paragraph is to be sure you never go beyond full scale on the multiply by meter. It's possible to burn out the thermocouple, and then you are in big trouble.
73's Jim

Message-Id: <3.0.1.32.19990105190104.007166e0@mail.escape.ca>
Date: Tue, 05 Jan 1999 19:01:04 -0600
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Jim Roik <jnroik@escape.ca>
Subject: Re: Tube ID
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

This tube subs to a 12AU7 special.

Jim

At 02:13 AM 1/5/99 -0500, ke4ooo@juno.com wrote:
>Hi Gang,
> I was going through my tubes now that I have moved again, and I found
>one I can't cross in my books. It is a JAN 5814A. This is one that I
>think I know, but want to be sure first. Thanks for any help.
>
>73,
> Greg
> ke4ooo
>---
>---------------------------------
> Greg Parsons ke4ooo@juno.com
> AMI #865   DoD 862   Six Club #090
> Who has the coffee? Better yet, who has the Ale8one?
> NRA Life, SCCA, SCA   http://www.stdio.com/~gregp
>
>____
>You don't need to buy Internet access to use free Internet e-mail.
>Get completely free e-mail from Juno at http://www.juno.com/getjuno.html
>or call Juno at (800) 654-JUNO [654-5866]
>
>

From: gwoods@albany.net (Gary Woods)
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Steam Whistles: CAUTION!!
Date: Wed, 06 Jan 1999 02:16:55 GMT
Message-ID: <3693c522.5756856@mail.albany.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

On Sun, 3 Jan 1999 16:56:19 +0000, you wrote:

>>"----and knowing a fellow who has a whistle off of an old
>steam locomotive I decided to hook it up to a cylinder of
>welding oxygen

Reminds me of the fellow who was went out to the flight line to pump up some aircraft shock struts that were low. Shop chief saw him happily hiking back in a bit later with a GREEN cylinder over his shoulder. They opened the vent valve with a wrench welded onto a long piece of angle iron from behind a "mule" (one of those tow vehicles with boiler-plate fenders for weight). Fortunately, nothing happened.

Mandatory BA content: The aircraft in question was a P2V-5, which was just full of boat anchors.... even a BC-453 Q-5er as back up LF radio.

--
Gary Woods O- K2AHC   Public keys at www.albany.net/~gwoods, or get 0x1D64A93D via keyserver
gwoods@albany.net gwoods@wrgb.com
fingerprint = E2 6F 50 93 7B C7 F3 CA 1F 8B 3C C0 B0 28 68 0B

Message-ID: <3692BB0B.4D05F17D@earthlink.net>
Date: Tue, 05 Jan 1999 17:23:23 -0800
From: Scott Robinson <spr@earthlink.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: microphone connectors
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Andrew and the group:

WIth respect to pin 1, there is ONLY ONE correct connection-pin 1 is shield. Pin 2 or 3 may be hot, and if you are the Japanese broadcasting system, the usual connector gender rule (male sends) is reversed, but pin 1 is always shield in any installation I've had contact with in hte last 17 years or so in the audio business.

Regards,

Scott

Andrew Emmerson wrote:
>
> Until yesterday I thought there was only one correct way of wiring XLRs
> but referring to _The Audio Encyclopedia_ (Howard Sams, 1959), there are
> two equally legit schemes, namely
>
> 1 audio high, 2 audio low, 3 shield (Westrex), and
> 1 shield, 2 audio high, 3 audio low (RCA).
>
> Both are shown as correct "for microphone and audio circuits in
> "broadcasting and recording" situations.
>

> 73,
> Andy G8PTH.

--
X

Message-Id: <199901060156.RAA00266@scottie.eimac.cpii.com>
Date: Tue, 05 Jan 1999 18:00:30 -0800
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Paul Thekan <Paul.Thekan@eimac.cpii.com>
Subject: Leg info for CH 121&128
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Hello all
Just putting this out to anybody that is trying to do a SCR399/499 and needs to make the legs for these chests. I finally got a set of legs and there really is'nt that much to them that someone handy could not easily reproduce. I've made a drawing of the leg and if anyone wants it , let me know and I'll mail the drawing to you. I might be able to someday punch out the metal foot here at work , that might help out some also.

73
Paul
N6FEG

Message-ID: <3692C76F.D2B31364@infonline.net>
Date: Tue, 05 Jan 1999 21:16:16 -0500
From: Charles Ring <charlesr@infonline.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: microphone connectors
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Scott Robinson wrote:

> Andrew and the group:
>
> WIth respect to pin 1, there is ONLY ONE correct connection-pin 1
> is shield. Pin 2 or 3 may be hot, and if you are the Japanese
> broadcasting system, the usual connector gender rule (male sends)
> is reversed, but pin 1 is always shield in any installation I've

> had contact with in hte last 17 years or so in the audio
> business.
>
> Regards,
>
> Scott

This is true AFAIK, but once I was almost driven nuts by a short in an audio
line until I realized an XLR connector had the wrong pin numbers in its
legend. 3 and 1 were reversed. I wonder how many thousand were made that way.

73 de W3NU

Message-Id: <9901060247.AA13074@us3rmc.cxo.dec.com>
Date: Tue, 5 Jan 99 19:47:18 MST
From: Pete McCollum 05-Jan-1999 1944 -0600 <mccollum@ssdevo.ENET.dec.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: anyone going to Dayton from Colorado ??

If anyone plans to be returning *from* Dayton by car,
and would have room for a large, heavy radio (about the size of
two R-390's), and would be willing to bring something back for me,
then I would be grateful... I would pitch in on gas costs.

Thanks,
Pete (Colo. Springs)

From: Henry van Cleef <vancleef@netcom.com>
Message-Id: <199901060249.SAA09128@netcom5.netcom.com>
Subject: Re: Boonton 260A Q-Meter questions
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1999 19:49:05 -0700 (MST)
Cc: boatanchors@theporch.com
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

As Heinz und Hannelore Breuer discourses
>
> Hi,
> I received a Boonton 260A Q-Meter the other day. It included
> an xeroxed manual which indicates that the 260A can be used
> only at 60Hz line frequency. The schematic shows a (magnetic?)
> voltage regulator on the primary side of the power transformer.

> I am in Germany and we have 50Hz. Can I run the 260A without
> the regulator? Will this have any effect on the accuracy?
> All the best for 1999
>

I have a couple of these 260-A beasts and have spent some time with the internals. Also have a copy of the original Boonton manual (from A.G. Tannenbaum).

The power transformer in U.S. domestic 260-A's (intended for 120 volt 60 Hz primary power) was wound with two primary windings, internally connected in parallel. These can be connected in series for 240 VAC operation at the transformer. I don't have the specs on the voltage stabilizer (they are marked on a label on the unit), but either 1X or 2X the stabilizer voltage is the design center for the unit. The fact that the transformer is dual-primary strongly suggests that it has enough iron for 50 Hz. operation, but you will have to check power draw on that frequency. The nominal input power, per the manual, is 65 watts, or about 55 ma. at 120 volts (27 ma. if connected for 220). The schematic shows "115 V connection" which implies that the transformer is wound for 115/230 VAC as the design center.

The terminal strip connected to the transformer (not the Jones connector for the stabilizer) is connected:

1 and 2 to 115 VAC. Assume 1 is connect to neutral by a jumper across the Jones socket (jumper on Jones socket connecting 1 to 3; another connecting the switched side at 2 to 4). Terminal 1 is strapped to 3 (transformer blue wire) and 5 (transformer black wire). Terminal 2 is strapped to 4 (brown-yellow) and 6 (black-red). For high voltage series connection, connect terminals 4 and 5 together (black to brown-yellow) and terminal 1 to 3 (blue), terminal 2 to 6(black-red).

The correct voltage on the secondaries per the schematic is:

6.0 volts between the two green leads (oscillator heater).
2.25 volts between the two brown leads (special 2A6 Q-voltmeter tube heater)
744 volts between the two red leads, center-tapped by the red-yellow lead.
6.3 volts (rectifier heater) between the two yellow leads.

Note that the oscillator and voltmeter tube heaters intentionally run below the normal 6.3 and 2.5 volts.

So far as I can see, there is no reason why the unit cannot be operated directly from the mains (voltage stabilizer removed) although I have not actually tried it. The 160-A model (built 1939-53, which was replaced by the 260-A) had no voltage stabilizer, and had a different power transformer with a 115-230 volt switch wired in, as well as a low-high line selector switch. I have used one of these in a building with very poor power distribution and had no problem using it. I think that if your power is a nominal 240 volts, you will need a resistor in the primary circuit to bring it down to 230, which should not be difficult with around 25 ma. primary current draw.

One thing to be careful about is to get the 0A2 (150 volts) and the 0B2 (105 volts) in the correct sockets. The B+ wire that runs up to the Q voltmeter should be at 150 volts, not 105.

If the transformer does not have enough iron to run at 50 Hz., I suspect that the magnetizing current alone (no load---remove the rectifier and Q voltmeter tubes, and disconnect the connector to the oscillator) would be 20 ma. or more (maybe a lot more, like an 1 amp). Try it, and see what happens. The secondary voltages on the transformer will be high with no load, but should be reasonably close to those given on the schematic.

The only unregulated B voltage in the unit is to the oscillator plate. Since this is a pentode, oscillator output will not be overly sensitive to mains voltage swings. Oscillator output is controlled by controlling the screen voltage (the two potentiometers on the front panel adjust this).

There aren't a lot of tricks inside these units. The three problems are

1. open thermocouple (make sure there is much less than an ohm between the BNC connector on the thermocouple and LO terminal on the top of the unit.

2. Dirty oscillator turret pins. Mechanical cleaning (brass polish followed by a cleaning solvent) recommended.

3. Broken coil wires in the oscillator turret (easily repaired).

There are three rules to follow when using the unit.

1. Keep the oscillator output down to about 2X Q except when actually making a Q measurement where you need 1X sensitivity.

2. Never let the oscillator output go above 1X Q.

3. Turn the oscillator output down below 2X Q when switching oscillator bands or tuning the oscillator.

--

===

Hank van Cleef
==

Message-ID: <3692CFB4.3438@dia.reno.nv.us>
Date: Tue, 05 Jan 1999 18:51:32 -0800
From: Jack Antonio <dia@dia.reno.nv.us>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Microphone connectors
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Regarding the XLR connectors:

When I started in broadcasting about 30 years ago, it was on a broadcast quality closed circuit system, and I was told by the engineer in charge that since there were XLRs with more than 3 pins(we use a few 7 pin XLRs at work now)pin 1 was always considered the shield, the rule was that the most important wire(most positive, higher voltage etc)went to the highest numbered pin. So I went on fat(skinny really) dumb and happy for years even into commercial television. Then fast forward to about 1980 and we had to combine forces with an out of town tv station on a sports remote, well, they did it the other way, and yes it caused problems! Mainly because that was the era that Sony equipment started showing up in broadcast use, and they still used a lot of unbalanced.

But there was also a line of microwave equipment from one of the Big Name manufacturers(hint:the equipment had brown and blue front panels) that came out with pin 2 as shield, and audio on 1 and 3. Funny, they never used XLRs again AFAIK.

(Required BA content, the cameras on that closed circuit system a long time ago were English Marconi Image Orthicons- a most impressive looking vacuum tube!)

73

Jack Antonio WA7DIA
dia@dia.reno.nv.us

Message-ID: <010201be3925$8f9607a0$80eee6ce@harrah-zeus.inav.net>
From: "The Harrahs" <harrah@ia.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: SP-600 dial skirt problem
Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1999 21:35:07 -0600
MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

dear glowersinthedarkers,

I am working on an SP-600, and I have the main band select knob that has a broken-loose skirt. I think originally it (the skirt) might have been epoxied onto the knob, but, I also see four small (pronounced infinitecimally-small) holes at each of the four main compass points on the knob (every 90 degrees). I'm thinking I could maybe find equally infinitecimally-small screws to repair this with, but, I'm wondering if anyone else has tackled this chore already with good results? I'm thinking I'd have to go to a watch repair place to find screws this small, although it seems it would be a better, more durable repair (and less likely to go awry).

Any advice from you SAGES?

Buzz

Wayne "Buzz" Harrah, ke0ms
harrah@ia.net (home email)
http://www.ia.net/~harrah

Final note: Remember the Reason for the Christmas Season...

Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1999 21:37:55 -0600 (CST)
Message-Id: <199901060337.VAA12594@dfw-ix4.ix.netcom.com>
From: n6nae@ix.netcom.com (Richard Humphrey)
Subject: Heath AR-3 questions
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

Picked up a Heath AR-3 receiver at the local farmers market. After evicting the spiders, removing an inch of dirt, putting on a line cord and spraying deoxit on everything, I plugged it in and was astonished to copy 40M SSB. A little hum, garbled audio and sporadic motorboating suggests the filter caps are shot. Basically works though.

What does the switch on the back apron do?

Is the front panel supposed to be attached to the cabinet, or the chassis? This one is attached to the cabinet, but it looks like a kludge someone did to keep it from falling out.

Richard
n6nae@ix.netcom.com

From: "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: "Boatanchors Mailing List" <boatanchors@sco.theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Lightning D/F set?
Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1999 22:46:05 -0500
Message-ID: <01be3927$162b5940$484d62d8@ornitz.dpnet.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

{This is the second time I am writing this...   I hate Windoze!}

Jerry,

I am sure there are others in the group that are more familiar with the actual DF setups, but I will try to give this post a shot. I do have a "little" experience in the area.

A lightning pulse puts out RF just like a transmitter, only the energy is broadband and it is over quickly.
If a DF receiver can hear the lightning pulse, it can locate its direction - if it is fast enough to respond.
Most DF systems use rotating antennas, like Adcock arrarys or small loops, and these are not fast enough to catch a lightning pulse. [The antenna pattern may be rotated electronically rather than mechanically by a goniometer or other circuitry, but most still take far too long to catch the exact angle for the pulse.] However the Watson-Watt DF system is different and very fast. It uses two identical receivers fed with a common local oscillator and two antennas at right angles to each other. The receivers are carefully adjusted to have identical gain and phase responses. The outputs of the receivers are displayed on a CRT screen. Depending on the angle to the distant transmitter, one receiver will receive a stronger signal than the other. One receiver feeds the vertical CRT plates and the other feeds the horizontal ones. When a signal is received, the CRT indicates a line, the length of which is proportional to the signal strength, and the angle of the line indicates the direction to the source of the signal. There will be an ambiguity of 180 degrees, so a sense antenna is added with some circuitry to blank the half of the CRT line in the undesired direction. By looking at the CRT screen, the angle to the distant source may be determined nearly instantaneously. With two such systems located in different areas, you can triangulate to determine the exact location of the distant transmitter - or lightning strike.

The Raytheon Stormscope works on an entirely different principle. It generally uses two quadrature antennas as the Watson-Watt system to determine angle. But it relies on radio propagation to determine the distance. Lightning is a broadband source and certain portions of its bandwidth are attenuated more than others as the signal travels through the atmosphere. By detecting the strength at two different frequencies and doing some mathematics on the ratio of these strenghts, it is possible to estimate the distance to the strike. The result is not terribly accurate but it is more than adequate for a pilot to avoid thunderstorms.

The experience I have in this area comes from a science project I did in high school about 35 years ago. I built a Watson-Watt system just for thunderstorm location. The system had two large loop antennas (wound on Hula-Hoops, remember those?) feeding broadband amplifiers. The outputs of these went to a surplus 5JP1A CRT tube. In fact, I still have that tube. The project was based on similar circuits published in Scientific American and later QST. This project increased my interest in physics eventually leading me to go into engineering (chemical and electrical) rather than into pure chemistry.

73, Barry L. Ornitz   WA4VZQ   ornitz@tricon.net

Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1999 22:54:33 -0500
From: "ROBERT W. DOWNS" <RWDowns_WA5CAB@compuserve.com>
Subject: RE: BC-470-D INFO
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-ID: <199901052254_MC2-659C-CAF1@compuserve.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

Ben & Group,

This isn't really of any immediate help, as I don't have a copy of the manual, but the Repair Instructions for BC-470-D and BC-470-F was TM 11-4014 dated 01 May, 1945.

Robert Downs
WA5CAB
Houston, TX

From: W0EOM@aol.com
Message-ID: <6ca9e7b9.3692e060@aol.com>
Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1999 23:02:40 EST
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: boatanchors@theporch.com

Mime-Version: 1.0
Subject: Re: Lightning D/F set?
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Hi Jerry - as i was involved with the Atmospheric Science group at Oregon State College in 1959, I can tell you that tlightning detection and location has been around for a long time. I do not have Watson-Watt's book, but did find some info in 'Achievement in Radio' the history of the NBS. Lightning flashes, aka atmospherics, sferics, and whistlers, was first noted before 1900, and serious study begun about 1950. sets were developed in the midwest to aid in thunderstorm and tornado alerts, probable using a form of the Adcock DF set. one sentence says; The spectra of signals from lightning discharges usually have a peak region between 5 and 20 khz. this narrows to 3 to 5 khz at several thousand kilometers out. since there were nfew xmtrs in this range, scientist used thes for propagation studies.
my work for the day.

73, Will Santa Clara, CA   Note, I met Sir Watson-Watt at an electronics warfare conf in L.A. in the mid-60's

----
Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1999 23:10:22 -0500
From: polepeeg@aa4rm.ba-watch.org (Marty's Refl. Drop)
Message-Id: <199901060410.XAA04967@aa4rm.ba-watch.org>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: DM-64 out there?

Fair sold outa these little dynamotors a month ago @ $10/per & guess who wants one?

This writer

They're 12V in 300V .090a critters on odd bases with a Jones socket in the bottom.

Any out in BA land?

Tks,

    Marty

(tks the reminder to try '@ home' RD)

Message-ID: <3692E631.9A053F47@bw.webex.net>
Date: Tue, 05 Jan 1999 23:27:29 -0500
From: Al Klase <skywaves@bw.webex.net>

MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: SP-600 dial skirt problem
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Buzz and The Group,

Knobs here have some kind of round-head metal pins (no screw slot) holding the skirt. I suspect there'd be room for a 4-40 pan-head thread cutting screw. You could make your own by using a small triangular file to cut a longitudinal grove in the treads of an ordinary machine screw. This works FB in soft material like Bakelite. Of course, you'll have to hog out the holes a bit.

73,
Al

The Harrahs wrote:
>
> dear glowersinthedarkers,
>
> I am working on an SP-600, and I have the main band select knob that has a broken-loose skirt. I think originally it (the skirt) might have been epoxied onto the knob, but, I also see four small (pronounced infinitecimally-small) holes at each of the four main compass points on the knob (every 90 degrees). I'm thinking I could maybe find equally infinitecimally-small screws to repair this with, but, I'm wondering if anyone else has tackled this chore already with good results? I'm thinking I'd have to go to a watch repair place to find screws this small, although it seems it would be a better, more durable repair (and less likely to go awry).
>
> Any advice from you SAGES?
>
> Buzz
>
> Wayne "Buzz" Harrah, ke0ms
> harrah@ia.net (home email)
> http://www.ia.net/~harrah
>
> Final note: Remember the Reason for the Christmas Season...

--
Al Klase - N3FRQ
skywaves@bw.webex.net
Flemington, NJ 08822

Web Page: http://www.webex.net/~skywaves/home.htm

Message-Id: <199901060512.VAA19089@mail-gw.pacbell.net>
From: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Heath AR-3 questions
Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1999 21:12:34 -0800
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hello Richard;

My Heathkit was an AR-3. I still have it. The switch on the back is the Automatic Noise Limiter (ANL). It uddies up the audio a bit; that may be your distortion problem. Give me your address and I'll mail you a copy of the manual for old time sake. 73.

Arden Allen   KB6NAX   Vallejo, CA   gumbear@pacbell.net

Message-Id: <199901060520.VAA22290@mail-gw.pacbell.net>
From: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: SP-600 dial skirt problem
Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1999 21:20:42 -0800
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi Buzz;

> ....I also see four small (pronounced
> infinitecimally-small) holes at each of the four main compass points on
the
> knob (every 90 degrees). I'm thinking I could maybe find equally
> infinitecimally-small screws to repair this with, but, I'm wondering if
> anyone else has tackled this chore already with good results? ....

The dial skirts are held on by helical press-in pins. Not gonna be easy to find the correct size so best to drill out to the right size and tap for 0-80 screws or larger that will fit. You can get small hardware from a train model shop. Glueing the skirts on will work fine if you use a good two-part epoxy.

Arden Allen   KB6NAX   Vallejo, CA   gumbear@pacbell.net

Message-Id: <199901060522.VAA23444@mail-gw.pacbell.net>
From: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Heath AR-3 questions......correction
Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1999 21:23:34 -0800
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I should have said "My FIRST Heathkit...."

Arden Allen   KB6NAX   Vallejo, CA   gumbear@pacbell.net

Message-Id: <4.1.19990106045059.00aaa640@mail.pcisys.net>
Date: Wed, 06 Jan 1999 04:55:09 -0700
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Jack Harper <jharper@bsi2000.com>
Subject: Re: Lightning D/F set?
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

At 10:46 PM 1/5/99 -0500, Barry L. Ornitz   WA4VZQ wrote:
<snip>
>
>The experience I have in this area comes from a science project I did in
>high school about 35 years ago. I built a Watson-Watt system just for
>thunderstorm location. The system had two large loop antennas (wound on
>Hula-Hoops, remember those?) feeding broadband amplifiers. The outputs of
>these went to a surplus 5JP1A CRT tube. In fact, I still have that tube.
>The project was based on similar circuits published in Scientific American
>and later QST.
<snip>
>
>   73, Barry L. Ornitz   WA4VZQ   ornitz@tricon.net

I remember that many years ago article in "The Amateur Scientist" column of
Scientific American -- "Detecting Remote Thunderstoms" I think. Hula-Hoops
places it at about the right time -- 1958 or so I should think.

:)

Regards to all

Jack, W0YJ (Friend to all things Hammarlund -- even the HX-50) :)

Jack Harper   BSI2000, Inc.
303-231-9095   Lakewood, Colorado USA

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End of BOATANCHORS Digest 2369
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